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Vol. 47-Nº. 7,199.

WASHINGTON, D. C., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1876.

TWO CENTS.

## EVENING STAR.

Washington News and Gossip. GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS TO-DAY .- Inter-

nal revenue, \$196,409 80; customs, \$338,331.92 THE HARPER'S FERRY PROPERTY .- Attorney General Pierrepont has decided that the government can resell the property at Harper's Ferry, and it will be sold in June.

ELECTIONS for U. S. Senators will occur in New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Connecticut as soon as their legislatures meet. That of New Hampshire convenes in June, and those of the other two states in May.

THE EMMA MINE .- Prof. Rossiter Raymond, a mining expert, was examined in detail to-day by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, in relation to the formation and working of the Emms mine. Mr. Raymond corroborated the opinions of others, that if the mine had been properly operated and worked it would have proven to be worth all that was expected of it. The cross-examiation of Mr. Parke was resumed by Mr.

Hewitt, no new facts being developed. BILL TO ADMIT NEW MEXICO -The House Committee on Territories has agreed to report the Senate bill for the admission of New Mexico as a state in the Union. The comnittee, however, voted yesterday, to name be proposed state Montezuma. There was proposition to call it Jefferson, but it only ecrived three votes. At the next meeting of the committee it is probable that the action yesterday will be reconsidered, and that the name of Salado will be substituted for

that of Montezuma. THE FOLLOWING ORDERS concerning wartermasters have been issued:-Captain J. V. Furey is ordered to report to the commanding general department of the Platte, o relieve Captain Atwood of his duties at Camp Douglas and Ogden, Utah territory. aptain Atwood will be assigned to duty at Fort Monroe. Captain O. G. Robinson will emain at Omaha, Nebraska. Captain L. . Forsyth is relieved from duty in the department of Texas for assignment at Fort

W. O. AVERY, late chief clerk of the Treasry department, testified substantially before the House Committee investigating the whisky frauds, yesterday, that he was innocent of the charge upon which he was con-victed in St. Louis, and that he thought he was being persecuted; that Con Megrue, upon whose testimony he was indicted, was a pererer and a bad man generally. He was asked concerning the telegrams sent to Joyce and McDonald, giving them information about the movements of revenue agents. He admitted having sent them, but denied any guilty intent in so doing, but that he sent them to add to his own political influence knowing that both were friends of Babcock friend of the President. Avery left here last night in charge of Marshal Sharp for St. Louis, where he is expected to receive his

sentence to-morrow. REPRESENTATIVE PURMAN'S ALLEGED ALE OF CADETSHIPS .- The Committee on Civil Service continued the investigation into Congressman Purman's case yesterlay. Mr. Purman was present, with ex-Senator Carpenter as his counsel. Dr. Simkins testifled that he wanted to have his son appointed as a naval cadet, and got introduced to Pur-man and stated his wish to him. Purman said he would consider the matter. Witness afterwards learned that a colored boy had een appointed to the place, and spoke to Purman about it. Purman said that appoint. ment was only made for political effect among the colored voters, and told withe s te would have a chance yet. A Mr. Dyke www Pirman and told witness that Purman would appoint his so" 2 carlet for sio). Winness we it to Purman and askel h. " if Dyke was authorized to make that offer, and Pur-

CONFIRMATIONS - The Senate, yesterday, confirmed the following nominations:-Jav. M. Armstrong, of Iowa, principal clerk of private land claims in the General Land office; Frank Campbell, register of land office, Kerwin, Kansas; W. C. Painter, receiver of public moneys. Walla Walla, Wyoming Territory; Josiah Stallings, pistmaster, Co-Miss. Naval Promotions-Master William H. Driggs to be lieutenant; Medical Inspector Edward Shipper to be medical director; Surgeon B. J. Gibbs to be medical inspector; Passed Assistant Hosea J. Babin to be surgeon; Assistant Engineers J. S. O.-den, Charles W. Rae and George H. Kearney to be passed assistant engineers. Marine Corps-Captains C. D. Hebb and P. R. Fendall to be majors; First Lieutenants H.J. Bishop and R. L. Meade to be captains; Second Lieut. G. C. Goodloe to be first lieu.

CONKLING'S FASTIDIOUS NOSE .- A funny ittle incident concerning Senator Conkilog came to my knowledge to-day. He was din ing at Wormley's, sitting alone at his table. A gentleman who knows him intimately passed down the dining-room, and not hav ng seen him since the New York convention, my friend stopped to offer congratulations, taking a vacant chair beside Mr. Conkling. The congratulations were accepted, but there was not the usual warmth manifested in the succeeding chat; the Senator had evidently something unpleasant upon his mind; he fidgeted with his napkin, toyed with his fork, looked longingly at the dainties before him, but never touched them. Finally, looking up with a disgusted face, he said, "Really, my friend, excuse me, but-you are saturated with nicotine!" Of course my friend departed instanter. How in the world with such exquisite sensibilities has the honorable gentleman endured the sights and smells and general abomina-tions of elections? - [Wash. Cor. of Cleveland] Of From Trainor's manner could you judge tions of elections?-[Wash. Cor. of Cleveland

This is well enough for a story, but those who have seen Senator Conkling riding out Fourteenth street road with Gen. Grant, of gave him that introduction to Mr. Wolf, an evening, taking in with placid but evident satisfaction the fine flavor of his com-panion's cigar, whn't believe a word of it.

ADVERSE REPORT ON THE BILL TO PRO-TECT CONGRESSIONAL WITNESSES .- In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Edmunds, from the Mr. Wolf's name to him. Committee on the Judiciary, submitted an adverse report, signed by all the republican members of the committee, on House bill 2, to protect witnesses who shall be required to testify in certain cases. The ma-jority say that the bill is open to many fatal lections, based both upon constitutional considerations and expediency, and present an argument of nearly 90 pages in support of dianapolis Sentinel. It charges that at a this view. They close by saying that they cannot recommend the passage of a law the constitutionality of which is more than doubtful, and which violates the universally understood principles of free and just government, and that has been proved by experience to be utterly useless and absolutely mischievous in its operations.

The minority committee, Messrs. Thurman and Stevenson, in their report say they fear that the bill as it passed the House is broader in its scope than public policy or the ends of justice require, and submit a substitute, providing in brief that any witness before either House of Congress, or before the Senate sitting as a court of impeachment, who shall decline to answer on the ground that his answer might criminate himself and subject himself to any penalty or forfeiture imposed by a court, in consequence of his disclosures, shall, in answering, be exempt from prosecution by any court except for th crime of perjury.

POLITICAL NOTES - The charter election in Jersey City, New Jersey, yesterday, re-sulted in the electron of Greates Cleveland, dem., for mayor, by 500 majority. The boa; i of aldermen will be a tie, and also the boar 1 of education. The democrats elect a major ity of the freeholders. ... The Virginia reegates to the Cincinnati convention met in Lynchburg to-day. ....Returns from the election held Monday in Montana territory regarding the subsidy to the Northern Pacific railresd company, are sufficient to show that the subsidy bill is defeated by about 250 majority. The "greenback club" of Philadelphia has passed resolutions protesting against the silver currency bill now pending in Congress. ... At Lockport (N. Y.) yesterday, the republicans elected their candidate for mayor, and three or four aldermen.

THE SUICIDE OF A CLERGYMAN'S WIFE. Mrs. Mary J. Gannett, wife of Rev. George Gannett, of No 60 Chester square, Boston, committed suicide by jumping from the bridge on Beacon st reet, last Saturday even-

The War Department Investigation. More About the Post-traderships. Gen. Hedrick's Testimony.

The Committee on Expenditures in the War department met at 12:15 o'clock this

morning, and-Gen. J. M. Hedrick testified that he was interested in post-traderships with Mr. Layton at Forts Fetterman, Bierford and Lincold. Witness has a third interest; never put any money in any of them. Secured Layton's appointment; the getting of the appointment was my part of the capital. I don't think I have received from all these forts more than Q. How much did you receive from Jim

Trainer?
A. Nothing.
Q. How much did Layton receivefor you?
A. I got as my portion about \$2,000.
Q. What other forts are you interested in?
Fort Laramie. Layton and myself A. Fort Laramie. Layton and myself were interested, with a man named McCormick. He has been relieved by John Collins. have no interest with Collins

Witness said at the time he secured Fort Coucho he secured the appointment at Camp Supply for his brother, brother in law, and Supply for his brother, brother in law, Latimer, the name of my brother in-law, Latimer. Was appointed supervisor of internal revenue in 1871, and for this reason I did not go to the camp I then made an arrangement with a man named Reynolds to take it. I greed with Reynolds that I should have a hird interest, and my brother and brotherlaw were to stay at the post.

Q How much did Reyholds pay you as our profits?

A. About two thousand dollars.
Q. Did you ever ask Secretary Belknap for

post tradership for yourself or others where on were refused? A. I don't recollect of any such case. anew Mr. Belknap intimately; I served with him four years in the same regiment during

Witness said that when he came to Wash. agton his chief business with the Secretary War was about post traderships. He often saw Mr. Belknap at his house. Mr. Belknap knew that the application for Camp Supply was in his interest and his brothers. Witness recommended the appointment of Seip at Fort Lincoln. The arrangement for the profits of the post was made by Mr. Layton. I was to have a third, and I think Mr. Layton more than a third. Witness denied that he was ever interested in anything with apprehim anything with a second and a second anything with a second anythi in anything with anybody by which the Secretary of War received any benefit either

Q Have you ever paid any indebteiness or the Secretary of War to anyone else. A. I think I paid some tax for him once at Omaha on account of some lots. The amount was not large, about \$100. Was ap-pointed supervisor of internal revenue by Secretary Boutwell. Was recommended by

present, past or prospective.

Secretary Belknap for the place. James Trainor, recalled: Witness said, "I want Mr. Wolf here." Wolf was sent for and first introduced to Wolf by E. Degener, a member of Congress from Texas, and pro-ceeded: I met Wolf at his house, on a street back of the Patent Office. I there made the arrangement to meet him at the Me, ropolian hotel. I paid Wolf the \$250 at the hotel ar room. I think Colonel Jackson was har room. about when I paid Wolf. Wolf said to me a day or two ago, "You will get your friend Degeter into trouble." I said, "I can't help I don't think Gregory is a fit man to criticise me." He said I had been drinking. The President of the United States drinks some time. I want the committee to know what I said about Mr. Wolf was the truth and nothing but the truth

Mr. Wolf was told that he could cross examine Mr. Trainor if he wished. Mr. Wolf said he would wait urtil after Mr. Frelander, who was summoned, had arrived. He would then submit a statement to the committee or come in person and be examined. IN THE CASE OF MR. SIMON WOLF

he following is the full report of what Mr. tregory testified taking it in connection with what Mr. The nor swore to wit: "That he did not know the man who introduced dim;" that Wolf leid his hand on him:" that Welf said I thought you was dead." L. M. Gregory, post trader at Fort Richrdson, Texas: Q You are acquainted with James Train-

17 A. Yes: I have known him a number of

Q If anything took place in your presence between him and Mr. Simon Wolf recently, please state it. A. I was in the committeesome days ago. Later in the day I went into the National hotel and walked up to the desk, and I saw him there looking at the register. I accosted him and asked him what had occurred in the committee-room after he had finished his testimony. His reply was that he had left the room immediately afterwards, and my recollection is that he then said that Mr. Trainor was here and he did not know him, and I asked to see Trainer's name, and Mr. Wolf turned the leaf of the register and pointed to the name "James Trainor," and just then I nappened to turn toward the door, and I saw Mr. Trainor, and said: "There comes Trainor!" Mr. Wolf asked, "Which man?" and I said, "The gentleman putting his hands in his pockets;" and, as Trainor approached, I stepped forward and accosted him-it was the first time we had since we had been here-and innocently and inadvertently I said, "Do you know this man?" turning towards Mr. Wolf. Mr. Trainor looking at him without speaking, and it became little awkward after a time, and I said: "Let me introduce you to Mr. Wolf. Trainer then, without taking his eyes off off him, said: "I should think I did know him; he is the man to whom I paid the money." Then I think Mr. Wolfsaid, "How is that?" Trainor then said, "I think you published a card," &c. That was all that I heard. I believe I said sotto roce to Mr. Wolf to "Pay no attention to Trainor, Jim is

whether he had ever known or seen Mr Wolf before or not? A. No. sir. That is the point that I would like to have brought out clearly; that I inadvertently and innocently and, although I was a witness of their meet. ing, I was unable, and am still unable to form an opinion either way. One thing is certain, that I had no sooner, said, "Let me introduce you to Mr. Wolf?" than Trainor said, "I should think I did know him. He said that, however, after I had mentioned

The Slander Against Mr. Blaine. POINT BLANK CONTRADICTION OF IT BY

ALL THE PARTIES CONCERNED. The Associated Press telegraphed last night the substance of a double leaded editorial which will appear to day in the In-Pacific railroad, in September, 1872, a member of the directory wanted an investigation to ascertain how a large amount of the company's money had been expended, and that Mr. Rollins, the secretary of the board, quiet-ly went to the mover of the investigation, Mr. Harrison, and said: "You must withdraw that resolution; an investigation will involve Mr. Blaine and defeat his re-election. He got the money." The resolution was withdrawn.

This story, credited to the Indianapolis Sentinel, has been in circulation for some time past in political circles. Mr. Blaine was made acquainted with it, and promptly denied it, stating that it is entirely sensa-tional and unfounded. The story, as repeat-ed in Washington, was, that a draft was paid for Mr. Blaine's benefit by Morton, Bliss & Co., of New York, and was after-wards taken up and paid by E. H. Rollins, treasurer of the Union Pacific railroad company. In taking measures recently to cor-rect it Mr. Blaine received a letter from Morton, Bliss & Co., "that no draft, note or check. or other evidence of value, has ever passed through our books, in which you were known or supposed to have any interest of any kind,

A letter has also been received by Mr. Blaine from Mr. E. H. Rollins, under date of list March last, who states that he has been treasurer of the Union Pacific railroad com-pany since April 8, 1871, and has necessarily known of all disbursements made since that period up to the present time. He is sure no money has been paid, in any way or to any person by the company, in which Mr. Blaine was interested in any manner whatever, and that he makes this statement in justice to the company, to Mr. Blaine, and to himself. Of course Mr. Rollins will contradict the new phase of the same old lie

THE ANTHRACITE COAL TRADE is gradually improving, as well in production as in demand, prices remaining entirely unchanged.—[Phila, Ledger.

The Hallet Kilbourn Habeas Corpus. Proceedings in Court To-Day. Postponement to Saturday.

This morning at ten o'clock was the time set for the return of the writ of habeas corpus issued yesterday on the petition of Mr. Hallet Kilbourn, the recusant witness in the Real Estate Pool investigation, directed to Mr. J. G. Thompson, the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States. There was a great crowd assembled in the Circuit Court-room to witness the proceedings. Mr. Tnomp-son was accompanied by his counsel, Col.

Robert Christy, but did not bring the peti-

tioner (Kilbourn) into court. For the peti-tioner appeared Hons. C. A. Eldredge, D. W. Voorhees and others. OPENING PROCEEDINGS. OPENING PROCEEDINGS.
On the opening of the court the following proceedings took place before Judge Carter:
Mr. Christy.—May it please your honor, the Sergeant-at-arms of the House of Representatives is here. If your honor desires to hear any statement he has to make, he is could ready to make a statement at this quite ready to make a statement at this time. The wilt in this case was made reminable to-day at ten o'clock. It is true the statute provides that the return shall be made within three days from and after the time of service. Of course that is a personal

appeared to make explanation. THE LAW IN THE CASE. The Court .- What is the language of the Mr. Christy .- It is found on page 142, sec-

privilege which may be waived. Out of re-

pect to the court, the Sergeant-at-arms has

tion 176. I will read it. Mr. Christy then reau as follows: "Any person to whom such writ is directed shall make due return thereof within three days thereafter, unless the party be detained beyond the distance of 20 miles; and if be-yond that distance, and not beyond a distance of 100 miles, within ten days; and if beyond the distance of 100 miles, within

wenty days." It is true he might, if it be within the ange of possibility, have the return made cooper. The Sergeant at Arms deems it but toper, out of respect to the court, that ha hould make an explanation why the writ has not been strictly obeyed this morning; stating the reasons, which reasons will, has no doubt, be satisfactory to the court. The Court.—The court will be pleased to hear the Sergeant at-Arms, if he has any

statement to make. EXPLANATION BY THE SERGEANT-AT-ARMS The Sergeant-at-Arms (Mr. John G. Thompson) then came forward and said:-May it please your honor, I have only this statement to make: Of course the court is aware that I am bolding this prisoner by order of the House, and until its further order. As soon as this writ was served upon me, I went to prepare the papers, and as soon as prepared, I sent a communication to the House, through the Speaker, he being the only medium through which I could address the House. The hour, however, was so late yesterday to give the matter that considera tion to which it was entitled, and, therefore suggested that I appear here this morning and make this explanation. I have no doubt that during the day proper action will be taken by the House in regard to the matter

THE TIME QUESTION. The Court .- How long a delay is desirel, or will cover the necessary preparation for the return? Mr. Christy .- I can promise your houor

here will be no unnecessary delay, and certainly no intentional delay. The papers are voluminous. We have not seen the petition as yet, but will at once examine it. An examination of the petition may result in restricting greatly the labor involved in making the return, if it be of the character that I am advised it is. It may avoid the necessity of having to prepare a duly certified copy of certain of the journal records of the House. I think, your horor, it would subserve the interests of all to have the time reform can be made in less time we will so idvise the court.

The Court - Is there any suggestion on the

part of the relators bere? COUNSEL FOR KILBOURN Mr. Eldredge.-If your honor please, I have no doubt that the statute gives them the time which they mention - the three days in this case—the person being within twenty miles of the officer issuing the writ. It see to me, however, that they need not require a the first instance the full three days in order to make their return. If they but pre ent the prisoner at the bar of the court, and then, on an examination of the papers, find hat they need a further time in which to prepare an answer, that question can ther he properly considered. But I apprehend that the facts are so fully set forth in this petition that there will be no necessity for an answer on their part; certainly not, unless they set up something that has not yet been done in the case. It was the intention in preparing this petition to present all the facts, so that there should be so need of taking testimony, and so that the only answer that could be made would be demurrer, or something in the nature of a demurrer, to the petition itself. We are anxious, of course, after the long

imprisonment which has been suffered by the prisoner, to have as early a hearing as possible. There has been considerable delay on our part in applying for the writ of habeas ripus, supposing, believing and hoping that the House of Representatives would, by their officer, allow this court to exercise its jurisdiction in bringing him here for trial on the indictment which has been found against him. We did not desire to make unnecessary haste, because we supposed that obeli-

ence would be paid to that writ. Mr. Christy .- I desire to say to the court that there are two defects, fatal, I think, in the suggestions of the gentleman. First, the suggestion that they could relieve this officer of the necessity of a return, or could waive the necessity of a formal and complete return again-

The Court .- The Court is going to grant such time as is reasonable and convenient to make up this return, if you will suggest Sergeant-at-Arms Thompson.-I think by Friday at 10 o'clock we can be ready. The Court.-Let it be postponed until that time.

POSTPONEMENT TO SATURDAY. It being suggested that next Friday was a legal holiday, the further consideration of the matter was postponed till Saturday at 10 a.

m., and the crowd thinned out. THE CHICAGO CROOKED WHISKY TRIALS. In the United States court in Chicago yes terday morning, Hon. J. D. Ward appeared and pleaded not guilty of the charge against him in connection with the whisky frauds He gave ball in \$15,000. Philip Wadsworth ex-collector of internal revenue, also plead ed not guilty. Mr. Boutell, for the government, concluded his argument in the Freimeeting of the board of directors of the Union a brief charge, gave the case to the jary with instructions to deliver a sealed verdict.

EDUCATIONAL CONTRIBUTIONS.-At the session of the New York Methodist conference yesterday the question of raising money for the Wesleyan university at Middletown was discussed, and A. V. Stout, president of the Shoe and Leather bank, New York, gave \$80,000 to endow two professorships, one for that university and one for Drew seminary. A collection of \$10,000 was subscribed by delegates present to the Middletown university. THE FUNERAL OF A. T. STEWART WILL

take place in New York to-morrow morning, at 11 o'clock. Saturday morning the stores will be opened, and the business of A. T. Stewart & Co. be resumed as usual, under the direction of Mr. Libbey and Judge Hilton, who say there are seven thousand persons on the pay-roll of the firm, and that a sudden stoppage of such a business would be a great calamity. HOW THEY KEPT STORE FOR HIM .- A

merchant of Jackson, Tenn., asked two men to keep store for him while he went out for a moment. They did so, and sold each other a large lot of goods cheap for credit. When he returned and was informed of what they had done he was anxious to pass it all off as a joke, but they insist that they were his agents, hence that the transaction was a legal one, and the courts will have to pass apon the question. MURDEROUS MALICE.—The accident at Frankford Junction, N. J., last Friday night, was caused by a switch being maliciously turned, probably by men discharged for the carelessness which caused the collision at Holmesburg on Wednesday afternoon. Besides misplacing the switch, the scoundrels medical process of wednesday afternoon.

wedged pieces of wood between the rails so as to insure a disaster. 12 It is announced that Harvard university will be represented in the eight-oared race at the Centennial international university regatta.

The Insane Asylum Investigation. Further Testimony of Dr. Nichols.

The Committee on Expenditures of the Interior department met this morning at 10:30 o'clock. Dr. C. H. Nichols continued his testimony, first filing a pamphlet regarding the charge of non-resident patients. He also stated that the number of dipsomaniac paticuts was nine, including two opium eaters. Seven were admitted within the present year, two of the seven being manifestly insane. In addition to his statement regarding the violence of patients, he said that there have been three other accidental deaths since the institution was opened in 1855, but only one from personal violence. The death of McAdams, alleged to have been kicked to death by an attendant, was caused by exhaustion from typhomabia, and although he may have been kicked the result was never affected by it; violence or punishment by attendants is never allowed; at least one hundred attendants have been discharged for inhumanity, drunkenness, or neglect; their offences were not always serious, but they have been discharged in order to maintain discipline and prevent wrong-doing as far as possible; change attendants frequently, but never appoint one without a good written recommendation; is necessarily imposed pon sometimes; never knowingly employ an attendant with a violent temper, and never allow them to drink, liquor as a beverage; liquor allowed jouly to dissomaniacs at first but as medicine; complaints of the patients having vermin upon them have sometimes been made, but very unfrequently; patients sometimes come from military posts, and from want of care will, three out of five, have vermin on them; occasionally they get on to patients in the house, but eps are immediately taken to rid them of them; such patients are not placed alone for want of room, but thoroughly cleaned upon eception; never knew that Mr. Whitney had vermin; quiet, harmless patients are never placed in the same room with maniacs; the quiet and harmless are confined together as much as practicable; neither the chief of police nor the police commissione, s are allowed to discharge patients; they have no authority in the matter.

NO PATIENTS HAD BEEN SENT TO PITTSto witness' personal knowledge; if any were sent it was because they were insane per-sons not belonging to the District, and were tent to their bomes or places of residence; know nothing at all about patients being sent to Pennsylvania who were not sent for by their friends; the board of visitors (nine) visit the institution monthly; and no more thorough examination is made in any similar institution; they visit every ward, see every patient and room, usually spending half a day in inspecting; THE GROUNDS first consisted of 185 acres, surrounded by a

wall, three additions having since hear made; 135 acres purchased from Zodoc Wil-liams in name of self and A. R. Shepher I for about \$20,000; sold it two and one-half years afterwards to the government for \$23,000 Mr. Shepherd was to receive erest on the investment which had been made by him, merely to give the asyrum the use of it until the necessary funds were forthcoming; the purchase money, together with survey, taxes, etc., amounted to \$22,140, and if legal interest had been paid witness it would have required an additional appropriation of over \$982, but would state that witness never received any interest whatever, much less anything in addition to the amount of money he actually paid out; witness made first cost payment of 85,000, and Mr. Shepherd and he gave three totes, two for \$5,000 each, and the other \$4.081 Mr. Shepherd paid the first and third notes, and he (witness) the first cash payment and the second note; the notes of Mr. Shepherd were made through J. W. Taompson, who took Mr. Shepherd's interest off his hands, and Mr Thompson was rot disposed to sell it to the government. The government had the use of the land for two and onehalf years before it purchased without paying at y rent whatever.

THE FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST Mr. Shepherd received, witness thinks was for the money he (Shepherd) advanced, and not for the use of his name at ail: that land has been converted into a farm for the asyom; raise rye (for fodder), corn, rotatees, ! mangoes and cabbages on it; employ about ten farm hands, paying from 85 per month to \$25 per month; there are twenty-four horses and five mules belonging to the institution; eight of the horses are not farm-horses; at present use three yoke of cattle; on an average 100 men from the wards are at work about the building and premises; the number at work on the farm varies-in warm weather and cold weather, very few; only a few patients work on the river-wall. assisting the boatmen; it is not true that a number of patients were at work upon the wall in water up to their waists, either last March or any other March or moath.

Q -Your vouchers show that you have paid in the last year \$4,000 for manure, is that a good investment? A .- Yes, sir. Q -Have you ever sold any from the farm? Yes. sir. Q - Why do you buy it and seil it both? A.- We used some of the long or coarse manure at request of Mr. Clark for mulching about trees in Capitol grounds. It was much fresher than it could be gotten elsewhere, and the vouchers show that it was all paid for. An account of what was sold was kept by the clerk, and the government received the amount. The number of cows last June was 34, and 34 heifers and calves; the daily supply of milk averaged 44 gallons; seldom make any butter, took care to get good cows at first, because invalids need good milk; but raise nearly all the cows; very seldom buy any; those bought, about a dozen, would average \$150. Further investigation was postponed till 10

o'clock to merrow morning. THE ROW IN SOUTH CAROLINA-The Chamberlain Party Defeated in the Convention. A special dispatch to THE STAR yesterday gave an account of the disorderly proceedings at yesterday morning's session of the South Carolina state republican convention. There are two distinct parties in that body, One of them is led by Governor Chamber. lain, and consists of those who support his reform policy. The other party is led by U. S. Senator Patterson, who has at his back Collector Worthington of Charleston, Congressman Smails, ex-Congressman Elliott, and most of the republicans who were conspicuous as rulers of the party before Gov. Chamberlain's election. Each of the two parties desired to control the convention, as that would carry with it not only the selection of delegates to the national convention, but probably the control of the state nominating convention. The trial of strength took place upon the question whether delegates whose seats were contested by other delegates should be allowed to take part in organizing the convention. Gov. Chamberlain insisted that where any county sent two sets of delegates all should be temporarily admitted or all excluded. The debate grew very hot. Judge Mackey, one of the delegates, denounced the Chamberlain party as a band of robbers, and told ex Congressman Elliott, who asked him whom he meant, that he (Elliott) was the head and front of those robbers. Elliott drew a pistol and sought to get at Mackey, who awaited him. Desks and chairs were overthrown, and the excited del-egates gathered around Mackey and Elliott and dragged them apart. A chair was brandished over Gov. Chamberlain's head by an opposite delegate. No blows passed, and when the convention had calmed down a little, the chairman, ex-Congressman Whittemore, ruled out the contesting delegates, all of whom were supporters of Chamberlain. Smalls (colored state senator) and Governor Chamberlain were nominated for president pro tem., and the vote was 80 for Smalls and 40 for Chamberlain. A committee on credentials, mainly made up of the anti-Chamberlain party, was then appointed, and the convention adjourned to 7 o'clock p. m.

30,000 INDIGNANT CHICAGOANS.-The citizens of Chicago, irrespective of party, yesterday held an indignation meeting to protest against recent "ring" movements in that city by which certain persons counted themselves into office after having been defeated by the popular vote. Resolutions were passed asking for the resignation of the mayor and city councilmen, and Thomas Hayne was unanimously nominated for mayor at an improvised election. There were about 39,000 persons present at the meeting.

VICTORY OF THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION-

1873.—A Loredo (Texas) special dated yes-terday says New Loredo has just been cap-tured by the revolutionists. The fighting is all over. The United States forces have 14

Mexican federal prisoners, with a portion of their arms. Quintaro, commander of the federal forces, escaped down the river with part of his force. Max Blumenthal, late collector of internal revenue in Florida, has been arrested on a charge of defrauding the government. | min istry will be recommended.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

WEDNESDAY, April 12. SENATE.-The chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War enclosing a copy of memorandum from Gen. O. O. Howard relative to Alaska. Laid.

on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Edmunds presented memorial of citizers of Vermont in favor of the repeal of the hankrupt law. Referred to Committee on the Judiciary. Also petition of Vermont soldiers now receiving pensions, against the transfer of the Pension bureau to the War lepartment. Referred to Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment.

Mr. Morrill of Vermout, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, in re erence to the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury concerning the proposed extension of the east front of the Treasury building. said the committee had found a curious state of affairs. They found that while the property required for the proposed extension was assessed at \$339,000, the estimated value of it by the owners is \$1.039,000. The committee d come to the conclusion that at this time we were too poor to go into this thing, but we would have to do it at some future time, when it would cost much more than

Mr. Sherman said that he must enter his caveat against this statement of his friend from Vermont. Plans had been drawn for the extension of the east front of the Treasury which did not call for the purchase of any additional ground, and he could not agree with his friend that a million of dolars or any sum would be necessary to purchase additional ground now or hereafter. One of these plans was to extend the front over the street, and have arched ways under neath. This was the case in some of the most beautiful streets of Paris, Another plan was to extend the front and still leave all the necessary space for a carriageway. He had always thought that his friend from Vernont was a little more extravagant in his notions about this matter than he would be it were not a public building.

Mr. Morrill did not see how it would be possible to extend the front and leave enough space for a carriageway, if additional ground was not taken. Mr. Whyte, from Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported adversely on bill authorizing removal of statuary from

the national statuary ball to the Centennial, and the bill was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Sargent, from the Committee on Naval Affrairs, reported adversely on the following Senate bills, which were indefinitely postponed: Authorizing the President to nominale Henry S. Wetmore, a lieutenant in the Elias D. Bruner. To provide for the appointment of Frederick F. Barry on the retired

list of the navy.

FUE. DOCS. AND THE PUE. PRINTER.

FUE. DOCS. AND THE PUE. PRINTER. Mr. Anthony called up the bill to provide for the sale of extra copies of public documents, and for the distribution of the regu-

lar official editions thereof. In the discussion of this bill Mr. Sperman officed the investigation now bei uto the acts of the public printer by a House committee and said that duties and responsibilities had been imposed upon this officer which should not have been done. He should not be charged with the care of the public money. A mere accidental omission to charge himself with ten cents received from the sale of a document rendered him table to be accused of embezzlement. He Mr. S ) would not be willing for any consideration to told the office of public printer with its present responsibilities. He thought that this effice should be relieved of this responsibility, and that he should not be required to be the custodian of the public funds. He was an officer of the Senate, and the Senate should protect him. The bill was then passed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES .- Mr Harris, (Va.,) from the Committee on Elections, submitted a report on the contested election case of Cox vs. Strait, of the 2d Minesota district, with a resolution declaring Mr. Strait entitled to the seat.

The Speaker laid before the House the credentials of John T. Wait, member elect from the 3d Connecticut district, in the place of Starkweather, deceased, and the new memmember was sworn in by the Speaker.

HALLET KILBOURN. The Speaker laid before the House a com-munication from the Sergeant at Arms. stating that on the 11th instant he had been served with a writ of habeas corpus commanding him to have before the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia the body of Hallet Kilbourn, now held by him by order of the House, and asking the instruction of the House in relation to the matter. Mr. New (Ind ) offered a resolution refer ring the matter to the Judiciary Committee for their examination and opinion as to what should be the action of the House, and that the committee report as soon as possible, not later than Saturday; agreed to. GOOD NEWS FOR THE FURLOUGHED EM-

PLOYES The unfinished business of yesterday then came up, being the question of concurrence in the Senate amendments to the bill making an appropriation for a deficiency in the Bu-reau of Engraving and Printing. The amend ments were concurred in and passed.

Mr. Hoar (Mass.) offered a resolution. which was adopted, directing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire and report what steps have been taken to represent the interests of the United States in connection with the credit mobilier, and also whether the Union Pacific Railroad Company has not forfeited its charter, and whether steps should not be taken to enforce said forfei-

Mr. Walsh (Md.) offered a resolution which was adopted, directing the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to inquire into the expenses of the buildings rented by the different departments in the city of Washington, and the necessity for such occupation for all or any of them, and the present rental value of the same.

CROPS IN THE WEST.

Fruit and Grain. CINCINNATI, April 12 -A Cairo, Ill., dispaich states that the peach crops of southern Illinois, if no more heavy frosts occur, will be a decided success. Only a small portion of the buds have suffered thus far. The early red apples are all destroyed, but the other varieties are uninjured. On the level prairies the wheat prospects are poor, but on the rolling and timber lands the crops will be as good as usual. The farmers express the opinion that there will be no trouble from the chinch bugs this year.

FOREIGN NEWS, A Rise in Silver.

LONDON, April 12.—Silver has risen to 3 %d. The rise is chiefly attributable to the announcement of the immediate issue here of a new Indian government loan \$20,000,000, from which it is inferred that the Indian council will not force the sale of their drafts, and remittances to India must be made in silver. The market is also influenced by the announcement from Washington that the U.S. Senate had passed the bill substituting silver for fractional currency.

ALLENTOWN, PA., April 12.—A terrible ex-plosion of fire damp occurred in the Nesque-honing mines at eleven o'clock this mornng, killing Hugh Coffell, Joseph McGovern, Thos. Shields, and badly wounding Levi Marsden, Richard Bodine, Joseph Norwood, Jacob Meyers and Charles Calian. The last named cannot recover.

Jersey City Gone Republican.

NEW YORK, April 12 - The election in Jer-sey City yesterday resulted in the election

of Charles Seidler, rep., for mayor, instead of Orestes Cleveland, dem. Seidler's major.

ity is 300. WHOLESALE INDICTMENTS FOR CON-SPIRACY, ETC.-In New Orleans John F. Barrett, jr., was arrested upon an affidavit of V. A. Byan, charged with attempting to bribe Lieutenant Governor Antoine. Barrett balled in the amount of \$250. The bribe with which Earrett is charged with offering Antoine is said to be \$20,000 in connection with the impeachment of Governor Kellogg. Twenty-two persons heretofore indicted by the grand jury were arraigned yesterday morning, some upon old, others upon new, counts by the present grand jury. The charges are conspiracy to defraud the government. Bail was fixed at \$5,000 each.

ANOTHER MINISTER IN TROUBLE .- At Detroit, the Methodist church investigation into the conduct of Rev. W. F. Mare has found him guilty of slanderous and unchristian conduct, expressions of improper pro-posals and advances to ladies of his church and congregation, and adultery. He was at once suspended, and his dismissal from the Telegrams to The Star. THE SAFE BURGLARY.

The Man Who Did the Job.

Miles, the Convict, Talks.

A Spicy Story, but Needs Confirmation

FATAL MINE EXPLOSION.

THE WASSINGTON SAFE BUR-GLARY.

New York, April 12.—To-day's Herald has a dispatch from Windsor, VL, giving an account of an interview with Geo. E. White, alias Miles, the man recently convicted in Vermont for bank burglary and under sen tence of fourteen years imprisonment, in re

gard to the Washington safe burglary. The dispatch, after saying that Miles was the chief operator in the burglary conspiracy, THE PERSON WHO "DID THE JOB" of breaking open the safe in the district atment, as follows: He was employed in the so-called rafe burglary job, and did it. He employed Benton. He (Miles) was employed

by Harrington to do the job. Miles then SENT FOR BY COL. WHITLEY to come to his office in New York. I have known Whitley quite a long time. I called on him. He said: "George, there is an investigation on foot at Washington, which will eventually implicate some of the prom-inent officials of the national and district governments. The officials who fear that this investigation will prove disastrous to them want to have the force of the investi gation broken. Miles, you understand what mean. I want you to go forthwith to Net tleship and learn the particulars and expianatory details. There have several plans seen suggested, but nothing has been posiively determined upon as to which of them is best." On

clais; that there were several plans suggest-ed to break down the force of the investiga-tion, and he thought Miles the man to engineer it. The plan most likely to be pursued was to get certain books and papers belonging to the District Attorney at Washington into the possession of Columbus Alexander a prominent man, who was pushing the investigation. At this interview the safe burglary job was not mentioned. I had several onversations on the subject of abstracting the books and papers, and when I was nearly ready to leave New York for Washington Nettleship told use for the first time that THE PLAN AS AGREED UPON was to break open the District Attorney's safe, abstract the books, and take them to

Columbus Alexander's house. After I go the details about breaking into the safe, searched for Benton, found him, and told him what was to be done. We struck a bargain. I employed Benton to assist me about six days before the job was undertaken. I went to Washington first, and Benton followed in a day or two. On my arrival at Washington Nettleship INTRODUCED ME TO HARRINGTON, and after this introduction the details and suggestions about the job came from Har-

rington. Mike Hays was to engineer the leading of Alexander into the trap which was being set. Harrington and I talked over the whole thing. He suggested the plan of breaking open the safe and taking the books reasons was that the memorialists were Jews, and penurious people, and were op-posing improvements at Washington, and this investigation would have to have its force broken to throw a stigma upon those who were pushing the investigation. When I had been in Washington a day or two I saw that Nettleship began to show the white feather. I did not like the thing. I grew anxious about the looks of things, and I went up to Harrington's to tell him how I felt in the matter.

when I got there. We three sat together. Harrington and Babcock both heard me through, and Harrington answered me that everything was straight, and he would see me protected to the end; whereupon General Babcock spoke up, and assured me that whatever promises were made by Harring-ton would be strictly adhered to. It was arranged that THE JOB OF BEFALING OPEN THE SAFE

was to be done at 9 o'clock at night. I went around to the office where the safe was, and after entering I looked about the room. In doing so I opened a closet door which was in the room and to my surprise I found two men concealed therein. This again intimidated me. I then determined to go around to the Metropolitan Hotel on Pennsylvania avenue. I went and met there A PROMINENT OFFICIAL who knew what was going on. I told him I

had just been into the office to break open the safe and that in prospecting about the room I accidentally discovered two men in the closet and things looked dublous. This official assured me everything was all right, and I returned in about two hours to o the job. When I returned these two men were gone. I began the job about midnight and got through as quick as possible. [The re-porter here states that Miles gave him the name of this prominent official he saw at the Metropolitan Hotel, but under promise not to divulge it. One of the men in the closet was a prominent contractor at Washington.] It was hard work for him (Miles) to get his pay for the job. He refused to say who paid him. Miles continuing said: I met Baboock in the train between Washington and New York subsequent to the affair. I remarked that the job seemed to have proven a failure. "Yes," said Babcock, "it is

A BAD KETTLE OF FISH." I called Babcock's attention to the fact that the expenses arising from the job were getting high. Babcock said he was aware of that, but I would have to look to other quarters for it. I have had MORE THAN TWENTY INTERVIEWS WITH

HARRINGTON since; some after the trial at Washington. Harrington sought me at numerous times, and begged me to keep Benton out of the way, and I did succeed in keeping Benton out of the way. Harrington gave \$5,000 in this job. When Harrington's trial was progressing I was in Washington off and on. I stayed away from Washington altogether after Detective Wood and Solicitor Wilson. were getting well into the investigation of the case.

I make this statement because I have stood the blunt and the persecution of the matter all through, and since I have ascertained that Babcock was making efforts to close my mouth by sending me to this prison. I now make this statement public for the first time, and it is true in every par ticular. There are other matters connected. with the job and trial, and men at Washing. ton, who first got me into that job, and who made solemn pledges and promises to me that the whole power of the government would be behind me for protection, I will not mention, notwithstanding they have broken these promises. Now,

proposed to those men, was this: After breaking open the safe and getting the papers and books to return them until the next day, then they could be taken to Alexander's house, but Harrington would not listen to me, the job must be completed that night, hence the failure. Now since this thing has been under investigation and trial I have BEEN OFFERED \$40,000

for what I have stated to day. I refused to say one word. I do not expect any sympa-thy from the public. I am here for fourteen years and I propose to begin to unload. PACIFIC MAIL. Suit Against Richard B Irwin. NEW YORK, April 12.—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company having instituted civit proceedings against Richard B. Irwin, to

recover \$750, which they allege he embezzled from them. A referee has been appointed

here a few days ago, has gone to Niagara

and testimony will be taken next week. The case was to have gone on to-day, but was adfourned. Cone to the Falls. NEW YORK, April 12.—General Mariano Prado, president-elect of Peru, who reached

The Markets,

Balvisore, April D.—Virginia sixes, old, 30;
do. consolidated, 69; West Va., 9; North Carolina
6's, old, 17; hew, 8; special tax, 2 bid to-day. Bugar,
firm, demand good, 9;400%.

Baltinore, April 12.—Ootton quiet and heavy—
middling, 12%. Flour steady and unchanged.
Wheat steady and 8 mm—No. 2 western red nominal;
Pennsylvania red, 1 55al. 56; Maryland red, 1.5al. 58;
do. amber, 1 60al 65; do. white, 1.40al.60, Corn—
southern firmer demand good; western fairly active
and shade easiet; southern white, 65al.66; Southern
yellow, 64% a65; western mixed, 65% a66. Oats dulf
and unchanged. R. esteady, 75a.80. Hay unchanged.
Provisions quiet and unchanged. Pork, 28.60a
23.25. Lard firm—refined, 14%. Butter active and
casier—western extras, 35a.87; do. firsts, 20a.33. Petrofeum quiet—crude, 33/a.88; refined, 14%. Coffee
steady but firm—Rio cargoes, 16a19; jobbing, 16%
a20. Whicky quiet, 1.12%.
New York, April 12.—Stocks active and lower,
Money, 4a5. Geld, 13%. Exchange, long, 43%; short,
46. Governments active and steady.
New York, April 12.—Flour quiet and unchanged.
Wheat quiet and steady. Corn scarce and firm.
London, April 12, 12:30 p. m.—Consols 949-16
for money and the accounts. U. S. bouds, 1862s,
1634, ex-coupon; new fives, 105%, ex-coupon, Erie

CALLING ON NETTLESHIP. the latter stated that the investigation pro-mised serious consequences to certain offi-